

SCHEDULE RC-B -- SECURITIES

General Instructions

Exclude from this schedule all securities held for trading. Securities held for trading are to be reported in Schedule RC, item 5, "Trading assets," and, for certain banks that file the FFIEC 031 and 032 report forms, in Schedule RC-D -- Trading Assets and Liabilities.

This schedule has four columns for information on securities, two columns for held-to-maturity securities and two columns for available-for-sale securities.¹ Report the amortized cost and the current fair (market) value of held-to-maturity securities in columns A and B, respectively. Report the amortized cost and the current fair (market) value of available-for-sale debt securities in columns C and D, respectively. Information on equity securities is reported in the columns for available-for-sale securities only (columns C and D). For equity securities with readily determinable fair values, historical cost (not amortized cost) is reported in column C and fair (market) value is reported in column D. For equity securities that do not have readily determinable fair values, historical cost is reported in both columns C and D. See the Glossary entry for "market value of securities" for a discussion of acceptable valuation methods.

Amortized cost is the purchase price of a debt security adjusted for amortization of premium or accretion of discount if the debt security was purchased at other than par or face value. (See the Glossary entry for "premiums and discounts.")

The preferred method for reporting purchases and sales of securities is as of trade date. However, settlement date accounting is acceptable if the reported amounts would not be materially different. (See the Glossary entry for "trade date and settlement date accounting.")

For purposes of this schedule, the following events and transactions shall not affect the amounts to be reported for the bank's holdings of securities:

- (1) Purchases of securities under agreements to resell and sales of securities under agreements to repurchase -- These transactions are not to be treated as purchases or sales of securities but as lending or borrowing (i.e., financing) transactions collateralized by these securities, if the agreements require the bank to resell or repurchase the identical security purchased or sold or a security that meets the definition of substantially the same in the case of a dollar roll. In these situations, the securities involved are not to be reported as owned by the lending bank or as sold by the borrowing bank. Instead, report purchases of securities under agreements to resell in Schedule RC, item 3, "Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell," and sales of securities under agreements to repurchase in Schedule RC, item 14, "Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase." For further information, see the Glossary entry for "repurchase/resale agreements."

¹ Available-for-sale securities are generally reported in Schedule RC-B, columns C and D. However, a bank may have certain assets that fall within the definition of "securities" in FASB Statement No. 115 (e.g., nonrated industrial development obligations) that the bank has designated as "available-for-sale" which are reported for purposes of the Report of Condition in a balance sheet category other than "Securities" (e.g., "Loans and lease financing receivables").

General Instructions (cont.)

- (2) Purchases and sales of participations in pools of securities -- Similarly, these transactions are not to be treated as purchases or sales of the securities in the pool but as lending or borrowing (i.e., financing) transactions collateralized by the pooled securities. The securities involved are not to be reported as owned by the bank purchasing the participation or as sold by the bank selling the participation. Report purchases of participations in pools of securities in the same manner as described above for purchases of securities under agreements to resell. Report sales of participations in pools of securities in the same manner as described above for sales of securities under agreements to repurchase.
- (3) Pledged securities -- The pledging of securities owned by the reporting bank shall not affect the amount of securities to be reported on the balance sheet by the pledging bank. Hence, pledged securities shall continue to be included in the pledging bank's holdings of securities.
- (4) Securities borrowed and lent -- The borrowing and lending of securities shall not affect the amount of securities to be reported on the balance sheet by either the borrowing or lending bank. Hence, securities borrowed shall not be included in the borrowing bank's holdings of securities, while securities lent shall continue to be included in the lending bank's holdings of securities. Borrowed and lent securities shall be reported in Schedule RC-L, item 7, "Securities borrowed," and item 8, "Securities lent," respectively.
- (5) Short sales of securities -- Such transactions are to be reported as described in the Glossary entry for "short position."
- (6) Futures, forward, and option contracts -- Treat such open contracts to buy or sell in the future as off-balance sheet items (report in Schedule RC-L, item 14). Under no circumstances shall the dollar amount of securities reported in this schedule be increased or decreased by the purchase or sale of futures, forward, and option contracts. If a futures, forward, or option contract is exercised and an actual transfer of securities occurs, the effects of the acquisition or disposal of the securities should be reflected in the appropriate items of the Reports of Condition and Income. For further information, see the Glossary entry for "derivative contracts."

Item Instructions**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

- 1 **U.S. Treasury securities**. Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all U.S. Treasury securities not held in trading accounts. Include all bills, certificates of indebtedness, notes, and bonds, including those issued under the Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities (STRIPS) program and those that are "inflation-indexed."

Exclude all obligations of U.S. Government agencies. Also exclude detached Treasury security coupons and ex-coupon Treasury securities held as the result of either their purchase or the bank's stripping of such securities and Treasury receipts such as CATS, TIGRs, COUGARs, LIONs, and ETRs (report in Schedule RC-B, item 5 below). Refer to the Glossary entry for "coupon stripping, Treasury receipts, and STRIPS" for additional information.

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 2 U.S. Government agency obligations.** Report in the appropriate columns of the appropriate subitems the amortized cost and fair value of all U.S. Government agency obligations (excluding mortgage-backed securities) not held for trading.

Exclude from U.S. Government agency obligations:

- (1) Loans to the Export-Import Bank and to federally-sponsored lending agencies (report in "All other loans," Schedule RC-C, part I, item 8 on the FFIEC 034; item 9.b on the FFIEC 031, 032, and 033). Refer to the Glossary entry for "federally-sponsored lending agency" for the definition of this term.
- (2) All holdings of U.S. Government-issued or -guaranteed mortgage pass-through securities (report in Schedule RC-B, item 4.a below).
- (3) Collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), real estate mortgage investments conduits (REMICs), CMO and REMIC residuals, and stripped mortgage-backed securities (such as interest-only strips (IOs), principal-only strips (POs), and similar instruments) issued by U.S. Government agencies and corporations (report in Schedule RC-B, item 4.b below).
- (4) Participations in pools of Federal Housing Administration (FHA) Title I loans, which generally consist of junior lien home improvement loans (report as loans in Schedule RC-C, generally in item 1.c.(2)(b), Loans "secured by junior liens" on 1-to-4 family residential properties).

- 2.a Issued by U.S. Government agencies.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all obligations (excluding mortgage-backed securities) not held for trading that have been issued by U.S. Government agencies. For purposes of these reports, a U.S. Government agency is defined as an instrumentality of the U.S. Government whose debt obligations are fully and explicitly guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

Include, among others, debt securities (but not mortgage-backed securities) of the following U.S. Government agencies:

- (1) Export-Import Bank (Ex-Im Bank)
- (2) Federal Housing Administration (FHA)
- (3) Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA)
- (4) Maritime Administration
- (5) Small Business Administration (SBA)

Include such obligations as:

- (1) Small Business Administration (SBA) "Guaranteed Loan Pool Certificates," which represent an undivided interest in a pool of SBA-guaranteed portions of loans for which the SBA has further guaranteed the timely payment of scheduled principal and interest payments.
- (2) Participation certificates issued by the Export-Import Bank and the General Services Administration.

Item No. Caption and Instructions

2.a (3) Notes insured by the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) and instruments
(cont.) (certificates of beneficial ownership and insured note insurance contracts) representing
 an interest in FmHA-insured notes.

2.b **Issued by U.S. Government-sponsored agencies.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all obligations (excluding mortgage-backed securities) not held for trading that have been issued by U.S. Government-sponsored agencies. For purposes of these reports, U.S. Government-sponsored agencies are defined as agencies originally established or chartered by the U.S. Government to serve public purposes specified by the U.S. Congress but whose debt obligations are not explicitly guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

Include, among others, debt securities and mortgage-backed bonds (i.e., bonds that are collateralized by mortgages) of the following government-sponsored agencies:

- (1) Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac)
- (2) Federal Farm Credit Banks
- (3) Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLBs)
- (4) Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC or Freddie Mac)
- (5) Federal Land Banks (FLBs)
- (6) Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA or Fannie Mae)
- (7) Financing Corporation (FICO)
- (8) Resolution Funding Corporation (REFCORP)
- (9) Student Loan Marketing Association (SLMA or Sallie Mae)
- (10) Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
- (11) U.S. Postal Service

3 **Securities issued by states and political subdivisions in the U.S.** Report in the appropriate columns of the appropriate subitems the amortized cost and fair value of all securities issued by states and political subdivisions in the United States not held for trading.

States and political subdivisions in the U.S., for purposes of this report, include:

- (1) the fifty States of the United States and the District of Columbia and their counties, municipalities, school districts, irrigation districts, and drainage and sewer districts; and
- (2) the governments of Puerto Rico and of the U.S. territories and possessions and their political subdivisions.

Treatment of industrial development bonds (IDBs). Industrial development bonds (IDBs), sometimes referred to as "industrial revenue bonds," are typically issued by local industrial development authorities to benefit private commercial and industrial development. For purposes of these reports, all IDBs that are rated by a nationally-recognized rating service shall be reported in this item (in Schedule RC-B, item 3.c) as securities issued by states and political subdivisions in the U.S. IDBs that are not rated but meet the definition of "security" in FASB Statement No. 115 must be measured in accordance with Statement No. 115 and categorized as loans in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 7 on the FFIEC 034; item 8 on the FFIEC 031, 032, and 033, unless the bank chooses to review each nonrated IDB it holds in order to determine whether its characteristics are more like those of a

Item No. Caption and Instructions

3 security or a loan. In such a case, the bank shall categorize nonrated IDBs with more of (cont.) the characteristics of securities in this item and nonrated IDBs with more of the characteristics of loans in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 7 on the FFIEC 034; item 8 on the FFIEC 031, 032, and 033.

Treatment of other obligations of states and political subdivisions in the U.S. In addition to those IDBs that are to be categorized as securities in accordance with the preceding paragraph, also include in this item (in the appropriate subitem) as securities issued by states and political subdivisions in the U.S. all obligations other than IDBs that meet any of the following criteria:

- (1) Nonrated obligations of states and political subdivisions in the U.S., other than those specifically excluded below, that the bank considers securities.
- (2) Notes, bonds, and debentures (including tax warrants and tax-anticipation notes) that are rated by a nationally-recognized rating service.
- (3) Obligations of state and local governments that are guaranteed by the United States Government (excluding mortgage-backed securities).
- (4) Detached state and political subdivision coupons and ex-coupon state and political subdivision securities held as the result of either their purchase or the bank's stripping of such securities.

Exclude from item 3:

- (1) All overdrafts of states and political subdivisions in the U.S. (report as loans in Schedule RC-C, item 7 on the FFIEC 034; item 8 on the FFIEC 031, 032, and 033).
- (2) All lease financing receivables of states and political subdivisions in the U.S. (report as leases in Schedule RC-C, item 9 on the FFIEC 034; item 10 on the FFIEC 031, 032, and 033).
- (3) All nonrated IDBs that are to be reported as loans in accordance with the reporting treatment described above (report as loans in Schedule RC-C, item 7 on the FFIEC 034; item 8 on the FFIEC 031, 032, and 033).
- (4) All other nonrated obligations of states and political subdivisions in the U.S. that the bank considers loans (report as loans in Schedule RC-C, item 7 on the FFIEC 034; item 8 on the FFIEC 031, 032, and 033).
- (5) All mortgage pass-through securities issued by state and local housing authorities in the U.S. (report in Schedule RC-B, item 4.a below).
- (6) Collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), real estate mortgage investments conduits (REMICs), CMO and REMIC residuals, and stripped mortgage-backed securities (such as interest-only strips (IOs), principal-only strips (POs), and similar instruments) issued by state and local housing authorities in the U.S. (report in Schedule RC-B, item 4.b below).
- (7) All obligations of states and political subdivisions in the U.S. held by the reporting bank for trading (report in Schedule RC, item 5).

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 3.a General obligations.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all general obligation securities of states and political subdivisions in the U.S. not held for trading. General obligations are securities whose principal and interest will be paid from the general tax receipts of the state or political subdivision.
- 3.b Revenue obligations.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all revenue bonds and similar obligations of states and political subdivisions in the U.S. not held for trading. Revenue obligations are securities whose debt service is paid solely from the revenues of the projects financed by the securities rather than from general tax funds.
- 3.c Industrial development and similar obligations.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all industrial development bonds and similar obligations of states and political subdivisions in the U.S. not held for trading. Industrial development bonds and similar obligations are issued under the auspices of states or political subdivisions for the benefit of a private party or enterprise where that party or enterprise, rather than the government entity, is obligated to pay the principal and interest on the obligation. Exclude mortgage-backed securities issued by state and local housing authorities in the U.S. (report in Schedule RC-B, item 4, below.)
- 4 Mortgage-backed securities.** Report in the appropriate columns of the appropriate subitems the amortized cost and fair value of all mortgage-backed securities, including mortgage pass-through securities, collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), real estate mortgage investment conduits (REMICs), CMO and REMIC residuals, and stripped mortgage-backed securities (such as interest-only strips (IOs), principal-only strips (POs), and similar instruments).

Exclude from mortgage-backed securities:

- (1) Bonds issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) that are collateralized by mortgages, i.e., mortgage-backed bonds, (report in Schedule RC-B, item 2.b, Obligations "Issued by U.S. Government-sponsored agencies") and mortgage-backed bonds issued by non-U.S. Government issuers (report in Schedule RC-B, item 5, "Other debt securities," below).
- (2) Participation certificates issued by the Export-Import Bank and the General Services Administration (report in Schedule RC-B, item 2.a, Obligations "Issued by U.S. Government agencies").
- (3) Participation certificates issued by a Federal Intermediate Credit Bank (report in Schedule RC-B, item 6.b, "All other equity securities").
- (4) Notes insured by the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) and instruments (certificates of beneficial ownership and insured note insurance contracts) representing an interest in FmHA-insured notes (report in Schedule RC-B, item 2.a).

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 4.a Pass-through securities.** Report in the appropriate columns of the appropriate subitems the amortized cost and fair value of all holdings of mortgage pass-through securities. In general, a mortgage pass-through security represents an undivided interest in a pool that provides the holder with a pro rata share of all principal and interest payments on the residential mortgages in the pool, and includes certificates of participation in pools of residential mortgages.

Include certificates of participation in pools of residential mortgages even though the reporting bank was the original holder of the mortgages underlying the pool and holds the instruments covering that pool, as may be the case with GNMA certificates issued by the bank and swaps with FNMA and FHLMC. Also include U.S. Government-issued participation certificates (PCs) that represent a pro rata share of all principal and interest payments on a pool of resecutitized participation certificates that, in turn, are backed by residential mortgages, e.g., FHLMC Giant PCs.

Exclude all collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), real estate mortgage investment conduits (REMICs), CMO and REMIC residuals, and stripped mortgage-backed securities (such as interest-only strips (IOs), principal-only strips (POs), and similar instruments) (report in Schedule RC-B, item 4.b, below).

- 4.a.(1) Guaranteed by GNMA.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all holdings of mortgage pass-through securities guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) that are not held for trading. Exclude mortgage pass-through securities issued by FNMA and FHLMC (report in Schedule RC-B, item 4.a.(2) below).
- 4.a.(2) Issued by FNMA and FHLMC.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all holdings of mortgage pass-through securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) that are not held for trading. Exclude mortgage pass-through securities that are guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) (report in Schedule RC-B, item 4.a.(1) above).
- 4.a.(3) Other pass-through securities.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all holdings of mortgage pass-through securities issued by others (e.g., other depository institutions, insurance companies, state and local housing authorities in the U.S.) that are not guaranteed by the U.S. Government and are not held for trading.

If the reporting bank has issued pass-through securities backed by a pool of its own residential mortgages and the certificates are not guaranteed by the U.S. Government, any holdings of these pass-through securities (not held for trading) are to be reported in this item.

- 4.b Other mortgage-backed securities.** Report in the appropriate columns of the appropriate subitems the amortized cost and fair value of all mortgage-backed securities other than pass-through securities that are not held for trading.

Item No. Caption and Instructions**4.b**
(cont.)Other mortgage-backed securities include:

- (1) All classes of collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) and real estate mortgage investments conduits (REMICs).
- (2) CMO and REMIC residuals and similar interests.
- (3) Stripped mortgage-backed securities (such as interest-only strips (IOs), principal-only strips (POs), and similar instruments).

4.b.(1) Issued or guaranteed by FNMA, FHLMC, or GNMA. Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all classes of CMOs and REMICs, CMO and REMIC residuals, and stripped mortgage-backed securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) or guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA). For purposes of these reports, also include REMICs issued by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) in this item.

4.b.(2) Other mortgage-backed securities collateralized by MBS issued or guaranteed by FNMA, FHLMC, or GNMA. Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all classes of CMOs, REMICs, CMO and REMIC residuals, and stripped mortgage-backed securities issued by non-U.S. Government issuers (e.g., other depository institutions, insurance companies, state and local housing authorities in the U.S.) for which the collateral consists of GNMA (Ginnie Mae) pass-throughs, FNMA (Fannie Mae) pass-throughs, FHLMC (Freddie Mac) participation certificates, or other mortgage-backed securities (i.e., classes of CMOs or REMICs, CMO or REMIC residuals, and stripped mortgage-backed securities) issued or guaranteed by FNMA, FHLMC, GNMA, or VA.

4.b.(3) All other mortgage-backed securities. Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all CMOs, REMICs, CMO and REMIC residuals, and stripped mortgage-backed securities issued by non-U.S. Government issuers (e.g., other depository institutions, insurance companies, state and local housing authorities in the U.S.) for which the collateral does not consist of GNMA (Ginnie Mae) pass-throughs, FNMA (Fannie Mae) pass-throughs, FHLMC (Freddie Mac) participation certificates, or other mortgage-backed securities (i.e., classes of CMOs or REMICs, CMO or REMIC residuals, and stripped mortgage-backed securities) issued or guaranteed by FNMA, FHLMC, GNMA, or VA.

5 Other debt securities. Report in the appropriate columns (of the appropriate subitems on the FFIEC 031, 032, and 033 report forms) the amortized cost and fair value of all foreign debt securities and all other domestic debt securities not held for trading that cannot properly be reported in Schedule RC-B, item 1 through 4 above.

Other domestic debt securities include:

- (1) Bonds, notes, debentures, equipment trust certificates, and commercial paper issued by U.S.-chartered corporations and other U.S. issuers and not reportable elsewhere in Schedule RC-B.
- (2) Preferred stock of U.S.-chartered corporations that by its terms either must be redeemed by the issuing enterprise or is redeemable at the option of the investor.

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 5 (3)** Detached U.S. Government security coupons and ex-coupon U.S. Government securities held as the result of either their purchase or the bank's stripping of such securities and Treasury receipts such as CATS, TIGRs, COUGARs, LIONs, and ETRs. Refer to the Glossary entry for "coupon stripping, Treasury receipts, and STRIPS" for additional information.
- (cont.)

Foreign debt securities include:

- (1) Bonds, notes, debentures, equipment trust certificates, and commercial paper issued by non-U.S.-chartered corporations.
- (2) Debt securities issued by foreign governmental units.
- (3) Debt securities issued by international organizations such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), Inter-American Development Bank, and Asian Development Bank.
- (4) Preferred stock of non-U.S.-chartered corporations that by its terms either must be redeemed by the issuing enterprise or is redeemable at the option of the investor.

Exclude from other debt securities:

- (1) All holdings of certificates of participation in pools of residential mortgages, collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), real estate mortgage investment conduits (REMICs), CMO and REMIC residuals, and stripped mortgage-backed securities (such as interest-only strips (IOs), principal-only strips (POs), and similar instruments) (report in Schedule RC-B, item 4 above).
- (2) Holdings of bankers acceptances and certificates of deposit, which are not categorized as securities for purposes of this report.

5.a Other domestic debt securities. On the FFIEC 031, 032, and 033 only, report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all "Other domestic debt securities" as defined in the instruction to Schedule RC-B, item 5 above. Item 5.a is not applicable to banks filing the FFIEC 034 report forms.

5.b Foreign debt securities. On the FFIEC 031, 032, and 033 only, report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all "Foreign debt securities" as defined in the instruction to Schedule RC-B, item 5 above. Item 5.b is not applicable to banks filing the FFIEC 034 report forms.

6 Equity securities. Report in columns C and D of the appropriate subitems the appropriate information on all equity securities not held for trading. Equity securities may have been purchased by the reporting bank or acquired for debts previously contracted. Exclude from equity securities preferred stock that by its terms either must be redeemed by the issuing enterprise or is redeemable at the option of the investor (report such preferred stock in Schedule RC-B, item 5 above).

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 6.a Investments in mutual funds and other equity securities with readily determinable fair values.** Report in columns C and D the historical cost and fair value, respectively, of all investments in mutual funds and other equity securities with readily determinable fair values. Such securities include, but are not limited to, money market mutual funds, mutual funds that invest solely in U.S. Government securities, common stock of the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), preferred stock and unrestricted voting common stock of the Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae), and common stock of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac).

The fair value of an equity security is readily determinable if sales or bid-and-asked quotations are currently available on a securities exchange registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) or in the over-the-counter market, provided that those prices or quotations for the over-the-counter market are publicly reported by the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations systems or by the National Quotation Bureau. ("Restricted stock," as defined in FASB Statement No. 115, does not meet this definition. For the definition of this term, see the instruction to Schedule RC-B, item 6.b below.) The fair value of an equity security traded only in a foreign market is readily determinable if that foreign market is of a breadth and scope comparable to one of the U.S. markets referred to above.

- 6.b All other equity securities.** Report all holdings of equity securities that do not have readily determinable fair values. For purposes of this item, report the historical cost (book value) of these equity securities in both columns C and D.

Include in other equity securities:

- (1) Paid-in stock of a Federal Reserve Bank.
- (2) Common and preferred stocks that do not have readily determinable fair values, such as stock of bankers' banks and voting common stock of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac).
- (3) Stock of a Federal Home Loan Bank.
- (4) "Restricted stock," as defined in FASB Statement No. 115, i.e., equity securities for which sale is restricted by governmental or contractual requirement (other than in connection with being pledged as collateral), except if that requirement terminates within one year or if the holder has the power by contract or otherwise to cause the requirement to be met within one year.
- (5) Participation certificates issued by a Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, which represent nonvoting stock in the bank.
- (6) Minority interests held by the reporting bank in any company not meeting the definition of associated company, except minority holdings that indirectly represent bank premises (report in Schedule RC, item 6) or other real estate owned (report in Schedule RC, item 7), provided that the fair value of any capital stock representing the minority interest is not readily determinable. (See the Glossary entry for "subsidiaries" for the definition of associated company.)

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 6.b**
(cont.) (7) Equity holdings in those corporate joint ventures over which the reporting bank does not exercise significant influence, except equity holdings that indirectly represent bank premises (report in Schedule RC, item 6) or other real estate owned (report in Schedule RC, item 7). (See the Glossary entry for "subsidiaries" for the definition of corporate joint venture.)

Exclude from other equity securities holdings of capital stock of and investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries, associated companies, and those corporate joint ventures over which the reporting bank exercises significant influence (report in Schedule RC, item 8, "Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies").

- 7** **Total.** Report the sum of items 1 through 6. The total of column A for this item must equal Schedule RC, item 2.a, "Held-to-maturity securities." The total of column D for this item must equal Schedule RC, item 2.b, "Available-for-sale securities."

Memoranda**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

1 Pledged securities. Report the amortized cost of all held-to-maturity securities and the fair value of all available-for-sale securities included in Schedule RC-B above that are pledged to secure deposits, repurchase transactions, or other borrowings (regardless of the balance of the deposits or other liabilities against which the securities are pledged), as performance bonds under futures or forward contracts, or for any other purpose.

2 Maturity and repricing data for debt securities. Report in the appropriate subitem maturity and repricing data for the bank's holdings of debt securities (reported in Schedule RC-B, items 1 through 5 above). Report the amortized cost of held-to-maturity debt securities and the fair value of available-for-sale debt securities in the appropriate maturity and repricing subitems. Exclude from Memorandum item 2 the bank's holdings of equity securities (reported in Schedule RC-B, item 6 above) (e.g., investments in mutual funds, common stock, preferred stock). Also exclude those debt securities that are reported as "nonaccrual" in Schedule RC-N, column C, item 6 on the FFIEC 033 and 034; item 9 on the FFIEC 031 and 032.

The sum of Memorandum items 2.a.(1) through 2.c.(2) plus the amount of any nonaccrual debt securities included in Schedule RC-N, column C, item 6 on the FFIEC 033 and 034; item 9 on the FFIEC 031 and 032, must equal Schedule RC-B, sum of items 1 through 5, columns A and D.

On the FFIEC 031, banks that have more than one office in foreign countries (including offices of consolidated foreign subsidiaries but excluding "shell" branches, excluding offices in Puerto Rico or U.S. territories and possessions, and excluding IBFs) have the option of excluding the smallest of such non-U.S. offices from Memorandum item 2. Such banks may omit the smallest of their offices in foreign countries (other than "shell" branches) when arrayed by total assets provided that the assets of the excluded offices do not exceed 50 percent of the total assets of the bank's offices (excluding "shells") in foreign countries and do not exceed 10 percent of the total consolidated assets of the reporting bank as of the report date. (Note: In determining the total assets of offices in foreign countries eligible for exclusion from these memorandum items, banks should exclude not only "shell" branches but also offices in Puerto Rico and U.S. territories and possessions, domestic offices of Edge and Agreement subsidiaries, and IBFs even though these are sometimes referred to as "foreign" offices. Also, the asset totals for all offices in foreign countries should be the component of the total consolidated assets, i.e., should exclude all intrabank transactions.)

For purposes of this memorandum item, the following definitions apply:

A fixed interest rate is a rate that is specified at the origination of the transaction, is fixed and invariable during the term of the debt security, and is known to both the borrower and the lender. Also treated as a fixed interest rate is a predetermined interest rate which is a rate that changes during the term of the debt security on a predetermined basis, with the exact rate of interest over the life of the debt security known with certainty to both the borrower and the lender when the debt security is acquired.

A floating rate is a rate that varies, or can vary, in relation to an index, to some other interest rate such as the rate on certain U.S. Government securities or the "prime rate," or

Memoranda**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

2 to some other variable criterion the exact value of which cannot be known in advance.
(cont.) Therefore, the exact rate the debt security carries at any subsequent time cannot be known at the time of origination.

When the rate on a debt security with a floating rate has reached a contractual floor or ceiling level, the debt security is to be treated as "fixed rate" rather than as "floating rate" until the rate is again free to float.

Remaining maturity is the amount of time remaining from the report date until the final contractual maturity of a debt security without regard to the security's repayment schedule, if any.

Repricing frequency is how often the contract permits the interest rate on a floating rate debt security to be changed (e.g., daily, monthly, quarterly, semiannually, annually) without regard to the length of time between the report date and the date the rate can next change or the maturity date.

For fixed rate debt securities with scheduled contractual payments, banks whose records provide repricing data on the basis of these scheduled contractual payments, with or without the effect of anticipated prepayments, may adjust these data in an appropriate manner to derive reasonable estimates for the final contractual maturities of such fixed rate debt securities. For floating rate debt securities, banks whose records provide data on the length of time between the report date and the date the rate can next change (i.e., the earliest possible repricing opportunity) may adjust these data in an appropriate manner to derive reasonable estimates for the repricing frequencies of their floating rate debt securities.

Callable fixed rate debt securities should be reported in Memorandum items 2.a, 2.b, and 2.d without regard to their next call date unless the security has actually been called. When fixed rate debt securities have been called, they should be reported on the basis of the time remaining until the call date. Callable floating rate debt securities should be reported in Memorandum items 2.a and 2.b on the basis of their repricing frequency without regard to their next call date even if the security has actually been called.

Fixed rate mortgage pass-through securities (such as those guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) or issued by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC), the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), and certain banks, savings associations, and securities dealers) and fixed rate Small Business Administration (SBA) "Guaranteed Loan Pool Certificates" should be reported on the basis of the time remaining until their final contractual maturity without regard to either expected prepayments or scheduled contractual payments. Floating rate mortgage pass-through securities and SBA "Guaranteed Loan Pool Certificates" should be reported in Memorandum items 2.a and 2.b on the basis of their repricing frequency.

Fixed rate debt securities that provide the reporting bank with the option to redeem them at one or more specified dates prior to their contractual maturity date, so-called "put bonds," should be reported on the basis of the time remaining until the next "put" date. Floating rate "put bonds" should be reported in Memorandum items 2.a and 2.b on the basis of their repricing frequency without regard to "put" dates.

Memoranda**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

2 Zero coupon debt securities, including U.S. Treasury bills, should be treated as fixed rate (cont.) debt securities for purposes of this Memorandum item.

- 2.a Securities issued by the U.S. Treasury, U.S. Government agencies, and states and political subdivisions in the U.S.; other non-mortgage debt securities; and mortgage pass-through securities other than those backed by closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgages with a remaining maturity or repricing frequency of.** Report the bank's holdings of fixed rate debt securities -- *other than mortgage pass-through securities backed by closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgages* -- in the appropriate subitems according to the amount of time remaining to their final contractual maturities (without regard to repayment schedules, if any). Report the bank's holdings of floating rate debt securities -- *other than mortgage pass-through securities backed by closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgages* -- in the appropriate subitems according to their repricing frequencies, that is, how often the contract permits the interest rates on the securities to be changed (e.g., daily, monthly, quarterly, semiannually, annually) without regard to the length of time between the report date and the dates the rates can next change or maturity dates. Exclude debt securities that are in nonaccrual status.

For held-to-maturity debt securities, report amortized cost. For available-for-sale debt securities, report fair value.

2.a.(1) Three months or less. Report the amount of:

- o the bank's fixed rate debt securities -- other than mortgage pass-through securities backed by closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgages -- with remaining maturities of three months or less, and
- o the bank's floating rate debt securities -- other than mortgage pass-through securities backed by closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgages -- which can be repriced quarterly or more frequently (e.g., quarterly, monthly, weekly, daily).

2.a.(2) Over three months through 12 months. Report the amount of:

- o the bank's fixed rate debt securities -- other than mortgage pass-through securities backed by closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgages -- with remaining maturities (without regard to repayment schedules, if any) of over three months through 12 months, and
- o the bank's floating rate debt securities -- other than mortgage pass-through securities backed by closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgages -- which can be repriced annually or more frequently, but less frequently than quarterly (e.g., annually, semiannually)

2.a.(3) Over one year through three years. Report the amount of:

- o the bank's fixed rate debt securities -- other than mortgage pass-through securities backed by closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgages -- with remaining maturities (without regard to repayment schedules, if any) of over one year through three years, and

Memoranda**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

- 2.a.(3)** o the bank's floating rate debt securities -- other than mortgage pass-through securities backed by closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgages -- which can be repriced every three years or more frequently, but less frequently than annually (e.g., every three years, every two years).
- (cont.)

2.a.(4) **Over three years through five years.** Report the amount of:

- o the bank's fixed rate debt securities -- other than mortgage pass-through securities backed by closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgages -- with remaining maturities (without regard to repayment schedules, if any) of over three years through five years, and
- o the bank's floating rate debt securities -- other than mortgage pass-through securities backed by closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgages -- which can be repriced every five years or more frequently, but less frequently than every three years (e.g., every five years, every four years).

2.a.(5) **Over five years through 15 years.** Report the amount of:

- o the bank's fixed rate debt securities -- other than mortgage pass-through securities backed by closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgages -- with remaining maturities (without regard to repayment schedules, if any) of over five years through 15 years, and
- o the bank's floating rate debt securities -- other than mortgage pass-through securities backed by closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgages -- which can be repriced every 15 years or more frequently, but less frequently than every five years (e.g., every 15 years, every ten years).

2.a.(6) **Over 15 years.** Report the amount of:

- o the bank's fixed rate debt securities -- other than mortgage pass-through securities backed by closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgages -- with remaining maturities (without regard to repayment schedules, if any) of over 15 years, and
- o the bank's floating rate debt securities -- other than mortgage pass-through securities backed by closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgages -- which can be repriced less frequently than every 15 years (e.g., every 20 years, every 25 years).

2.b Mortgage pass-through securities backed by closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential

mortgages with a remaining maturity or repricing frequency of. Report the bank's holdings of fixed rate mortgage pass-through securities *backed by closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgages* in the appropriate subitems according to the amount of time remaining to their final contractual maturities (without regard to repayment schedules, if any). Report the bank's holdings of floating rate mortgage pass-through securities *backed by closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgages* in the appropriate subitems according to their repricing frequencies, that is, how often the contract permits the interest rates on the securities to be changed (e.g., daily, monthly, quarterly, semiannually,

Memoranda**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

2.b annually) without regard to the length of time between the report date and the dates the
(cont.) rates can next change or maturity dates. Exclude mortgage pass-through securities that are in nonaccrual status.

For held-to-maturity mortgage pass-through securities, report amortized cost. For available-for-sale mortgage pass-through securities, report fair value.

2.b.(1) Three months or less. Report the amount of:

- o the bank's fixed rate mortgage pass-through securities backed by closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgages with remaining maturities of three months or less, and
- o the bank's floating rate mortgage pass-through securities backed by closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgages which can be repriced quarterly or more frequently (e.g., quarterly, monthly, weekly, daily).

2.b.(2) Over three months through 12 months. Report the amount of:

- o the bank's fixed rate mortgage pass-through securities backed by closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgages with remaining maturities (without regard to repayment schedules, if any) of over three months through 12 months, and
- o the bank's floating rate mortgage pass-through securities backed by closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgages which can be repriced annually or more frequently, but less frequently than quarterly (e.g., annually, semiannually)

2.b.(3) Over one year through three years. Report the amount of:

- o the bank's fixed rate mortgage pass-through securities backed by closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgages with remaining maturities (without regard to repayment schedules, if any) of over one year through three years, and
- o the bank's floating rate mortgage pass-through securities backed by closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgages which can be repriced every three years or more frequently, but less frequently than annually (e.g., every three years, every two years).

2.b.(4) Over three years through five years. Report the amount of:

- o the bank's fixed rate mortgage pass-through securities backed by closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgages with remaining maturities (without regard to repayment schedules, if any) of over three years through five years, and
- o the bank's floating rate mortgage pass-through securities backed by closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgages which can be repriced every five years or more frequently, but less frequently than every three years (e.g., every five years, every four years).

Memoranda**Item No. Caption and Instructions****2.b.(5) Over five years through 15 years.** Report the amount of:

- o the bank's fixed rate mortgage pass-through securities backed by closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgages with remaining maturities (without regard to repayment schedules, if any) of over five years through 15 years, and
- o the bank's floating rate mortgage pass-through securities backed by closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgages which can be repriced every 15 years or more frequently, but less frequently than every five years (e.g., every 15 years, every ten years).

2.b.(6) Over 15 years. Report the amount of:

- o the bank's fixed rate mortgage pass-through securities backed by closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgages with remaining maturities (without regard to repayment schedules, if any) of over 15 years, and
- o the bank's floating rate mortgage pass-through securities backed by closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgages which can be repriced less frequently than every 15 years (e.g., every 20 years, every 25 years).

2.c Other mortgage-backed securities (include CMOs, REMICs, and stripped MBS) with an expected average life of. Report the bank's holdings of other mortgage-backed securities (including collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), real estate mortgage investment conduits (REMICs), and stripped mortgage-backed securities (MBS)) in the appropriate subitems by their expected weighted average life as of the report date. Include both fixed rate and floating rate securities. For held-to-maturity securities, report amortized cost. For available-for-sale securities, report fair value. Exclude all mortgage pass-through securities. Also exclude securities that are in nonaccrual status.

Weighted average life is the dollar-weighted average time in which principal is repaid. For a mortgage-backed security, weighted average life should be based on the prepayment assumptions associated with the pool of loans underlying the security as well as scheduled repayments. Weighted average life is computed by (a) multiplying the amount of each principal reduction by the number of years or months from the date of issuance or the testing date to the date of the principal reduction, (b) summing the results, and (c) dividing the sum by the remaining principal balance as of the date of issuance or the testing date. Because weighted average life should consider expected prepayments, it is not equivalent to contractual maturity. Because it is dollar- and time-weighted, it also is not equivalent to expected final maturity.

Under the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council's Supervisory Policy Statement on Securities Activities, prior to purchase and at subsequent testing dates, banks must test mortgage derivative products to determine whether they are "high-risk" or "nonhigh-risk." These tests include one for expected weighted average life, although certain mortgage derivative products are not subject to this test. For purposes of this Memorandum item 2.c, mortgage derivative products subject to the expected weighted average life test should be reported based on the average life determined at their most recent testing date

Memoranda**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

2.c or more current information, if available. For mortgage derivative products not subject to (cont.) this test, banks should report based on the most recent average life information obtained within the twelve months preceding the report date.

2.c.(1) **Three years or less.** Report the bank's holdings of other mortgage-backed securities with an expected weighted average life of three years or less as of the report date. Include both fixed rate and floating rate securities.

2.c.(2) **Over three years.** Report the bank's holdings of other mortgage-backed securities with an expected weighted average life of over three years as of the report date. Include both fixed rate and floating rate securities.

2.d Fixed rate and floating rate debt securities with a remaining maturity of one year or less.

Report all debt securities with a remaining maturity of one year or less. Include both fixed rate and floating rate securities. Exclude debt securities that are in nonaccrual status.

For held-to-maturity debt securities, report amortized cost. For available-for-sale debt securities, report fair value.

The fixed rate debt securities (excluding "Other mortgage-backed securities") that should be included in this item will also have been reported by remaining maturity in Schedule RC-B, Memorandum items 2.a.(1), 2.a.(2), 2.b.(1), and 2.b.(2) above. The floating rate debt securities (excluding "Other mortgage-backed securities") that should be included in this item will have been reported by repricing frequency in Memorandum items 2.a.(1) through 2.a.(6) and 2.b.(1) through 2.b.(6) above. However, Memorandum items 2.a.(1), 2.a.(2), 2.b.(1), and 2.b.(2) above include floating rate debt securities with a remaining maturity of more than one year, but with a repricing frequency of one year or less; those debt securities should not be included in this Memorandum item 2.d. The "Other mortgage-backed securities" included in this item will have been reported by expected weighted average life in Memorandum items 2.c.(1) and 2.c.(2) above.

3-6 Not applicable.

7 **Amortized cost of held-to-maturity securities sold or transferred to available-for-sale or trading securities during the calendar year-to-date.** If the reporting bank has sold any held-to-maturity debt securities or has transferred any held-to-maturity debt securities to the available-for-sale or to trading securities during the calendar year-to-date, report the total amortized cost of these held-to-maturity debt securities as of their date of sale or transfer.

Exclude the amortized cost of any held-to-maturity debt security that has been sold near enough to (e.g., within three months of) its maturity date (or call date if exercise of the call is probable) that interest rate risk is substantially eliminated as a pricing factor. Also exclude the amortized cost of any held-to-maturity debt security that has been sold after the collection of a substantial portion (i.e., at least 85 percent) of the principal outstanding at acquisition due to prepayments on the debt security or, if the debt security is a fixed rate security, due to scheduled payments payable in equal installments (both principal and interest) over its term.

Memoranda**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

8 High-risk mortgage securities. Report in this item all high-risk mortgage securities included in the held-to-maturity and available-for-sale accounts and reported in Schedule RC-B, item 4.b. Report those securities which are deemed to be high-risk under the FFIEC's Supervisory Policy Statement on Securities Activities as of their most recent testing date. Under that policy statement, a "high-risk mortgage security" is defined as any mortgage derivative product (i.e., stripped mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), real estate mortgage investment conduits (REMICs), and CMO and REMIC residuals) that at the time of purchase, or at a subsequent testing date, meets any of the following tests. In general, a mortgage derivative product that does not meet any of the following three tests will be considered a "nonhigh-risk mortgage security."

- (1) Average Life Test: The mortgage derivative product has an expected weighted average life greater than 10.0 years.
- (2) Average Life Sensitivity Test: The expected weighted average life of the mortgage derivative product:
 - (a) Extends by more than 4.0 years, assuming an immediate and sustained parallel shift in the yield curve of plus 300 basis points, or
 - (b) Shortens by more than 6.0 years, assuming an immediate and sustained parallel shift in the yield curve of minus 300 basis points.
- (3) Price Sensitivity Test: The estimated change in the price of the mortgage derivative product is more than 17 percent, due to an immediate and sustained parallel shift in the yield curve of plus or minus 300 basis points.

Generally, a CMO floating-rate debt class will not be subject to the average life and average life sensitivity tests if it bears a rate that, at the time of purchase or at a subsequent testing date, is below the contractual cap on the instrument. A CMO floating-rate debt class is a debt class whose rate adjusts at least annually on a one-for-one basis with the debt class's index. The index must be a conventional, widely-used market interest rate index such as LIBOR. Inverse floating rate debt classes are not included in the definition of a floating rate debt class.

For purposes of this Memorandum item, mortgage derivative products should be tested to determine whether they are "high-risk" or "nonhigh-risk" with the frequency set forth in the Supervisory Policy Statement. Thus, institutions must ascertain and document prior to purchase and no less frequently than annually thereafter, that nonhigh-risk mortgage securities remain outside the high-risk category.

8.a Amortized cost (of high-risk mortgage securities). Report the amortized cost of all high-risk mortgage securities included in the held-to-maturity and available-for-sale accounts. The amortized cost of these securities will have been reported in columns A and C of the body of Schedule RC-B.

8.b Fair value (of high-risk mortgage securities). Report the fair (market) value of the high-risk mortgage securities reported in Memorandum item 8.a above. The fair value of these securities will have been reported in columns B and D of the body of Schedule RC-B. Do not combine or otherwise net the fair value of any high-risk mortgage securities with the fair or book value of any related asset, liability, or off-balance sheet derivative instrument.

Memoranda**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

- 9 Structured notes.** Report in this item all structured notes included in the held-to-maturity and available-for-sale accounts and reported in Schedule RC-B, items 2, 3, and 5. In general, structured notes are debt securities whose cash flow characteristics (coupon rate, redemption amount, or stated maturity) depend upon one or more indices and/or that have embedded forwards or options or are otherwise commonly known as "structured notes." Include as structured notes any asset-backed securities (other than mortgage-backed securities) which possess the aforementioned characteristics. Exclude from structured notes all "inflation-indexed" securities issued by the U.S. Treasury.

Structured notes include, but are not limited to, the following common structures:

- (1) Floating rate debt securities whose payment of interest is based upon a single index of a Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) rate or a Cost of Funds Index (COFI).
- (2) **Step-up Bonds.** Step-up securities initially pay the investor an above-market yield for a short noncall period and then, if not called, "step up" to a higher coupon rate (which will be below current market rates). The investor initially receives a higher yield because of having implicitly sold one or more call options. A step-up bond may continue to contain call options even after the bond has stepped up to the higher coupon rate. A **multistep** bond has a series of fixed and successively higher coupons over its life. At each call date, if the bond is not called, the coupon rate increases.
- (3) **Index Amortizing Notes (IANs).** IANs repay principal according to a predetermined amortization schedule that is linked to the level of a specific index (usually the London Interbank Offered Rate - LIBOR - or a specified prepayment rate). As market interest rates increase (or prepayment rates decrease), the maturity of an IAN extends, similar to that of a collateralized mortgage obligation.
- (4) **Dual Index Notes.** These bonds have coupon rates that are determined by the difference between two market indices, typically the CMT rate and LIBOR. These bonds often have a fixed coupon rate for a brief period, followed by a longer period of variable rates, e.g., 8 percent fixed for two years, then the 10-year CMT rate plus 300 basis points minus three-month LIBOR.
- (5) **De-leveraged Bonds.** These bonds pay investors according to a formula that is based upon a fraction of the increase or decrease in a specified index, such as the CMT rate or the prime rate. For example, the coupon might be the 10-year CMT rate multiplied by 0.5, plus 150 basis points. The de-leveraging multiplier (0.5) causes the coupon to lag overall movements in market yields. A **leveraged** bond would involve a multiplier greater than 1.
- (6) **Range Bonds.** Range bonds (or accrual bonds) pay the investor an above-market coupon rate as long as the reference rate is between levels established at issue. For each day that the reference rate is outside this range, the bonds earn no interest. For example, if LIBOR is the reference rate, a bond might pay LIBOR plus 75 basis points for each day that LIBOR is between 3.5 and 5.0 percent. When LIBOR is less than 3.5 percent or more than 5 percent, the bond would accrue no interest.

Memoranda**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

- 9**
(cont.) (7) **Inverse Floaters.** These bonds have coupons that increase as rates decline and decrease as rates rise. The coupon is based upon a formula, such as 12 percent minus three-month LIBOR.

Exclude from structured notes floating rate debt securities denominated in U.S. dollars whose payment of interest is based upon a single index of a Treasury bill rate, the prime rate, or LIBOR and which do not contain adjusting caps, adjusting floors, leverage, or variable principal redemption. Furthermore, debt securities that do not possess the aforementioned characteristics of a structured note need not be reported as structured notes solely because they are callable as of a specified date at a specified price. In addition, debt securities that in the past possessed the characteristics of a structured note, but which have "fallen through" their structures (e.g., all of the issuer's call options have expired and there are no more adjustments to the interest rate on the security), need not be reported as structured notes.

Generally, municipal and corporate securities that have periodic call options should **not** be reported as structured notes. Although many of these securities have features similar to those found in some structured notes (e.g., step-ups, which generally remain callable after a step-up date), they are **not commonly known** as structured notes. Examples of such callable securities that should **not** be reported as structured notes include:

- (1) Callable municipal and corporate bonds which have single (or multiple) explicit call dates and then can be called on any interest payment date after the last explicit call date (i.e., they are continuously callable).
- (2) Callable federal agency securities that have continuous call features after an explicit call date, except step-up bonds (which are structured notes).

The mere existence of simple caps and floors does not necessarily make a security a structured note. Securities with **adjusting** caps or floors (i.e., caps or floors that change over time), however, are structured notes. Therefore, the following types of securities should **not** be reported as structured notes:

- (1) Variable rate securities, including Small Business Administration "Guaranteed Loan Pool Certificates," **unless** they have features of securities which are commonly known as structured notes (i.e., they are inverse, range, or de-leveraged floaters, index amortizing notes, dual index or variable principal redemption or step-up bonds), or have adjusting caps or floors.
- (2) Mortgage-backed securities.

9.a Amortized cost (of structured notes). Report the amortized cost of all structured notes included in the held-to-maturity and available-for-sale accounts. The amortized cost of these securities will have been reported in columns A and C of the body of Schedule RC-B.

9.b Fair value (of structured notes). Report the fair (market) value of structured notes reported in Memorandum item 9.a above. The fair value of these securities will have been reported in columns B and D of the body of Schedule RC-B. Do not combine or otherwise net the fair value of any structured note with the fair or book value of any related asset, liability, or off-balance sheet derivative instrument.